THE North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 86. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE Hamburg Brig *SOLIDE*, Captain BEYER, will be dispatched about the 1st of April. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British Bark *DUKE OF RICHMOND*, 470 Tons, Captain BARCLAY, has three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *London* under the firm of DIROM & Co., at *Bombay*, in the *East Indies*, under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., in *China* under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *China Houses* will for the future be carried on by the undersigned, ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE, DANIEL POTTER, and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by, or to the said respective Houses will be paid and received.

The business of the *London* House will for the future be carried on by the undersigned CHARLES HENRY GRAY alone, under the firm of GRAY & Co., by whom all debts due by and to the firm of DIROM & Co. will be paid and received.

Liverpool, 21st November, 1851.

Signed, ROBERT DIROM.
,, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER.
,, CHARLES HENRY GRAY.
,, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY.
,, WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE.
,, DANIEL POTTER.
,, CHARLES RYDER.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY WINE.

NOW ON SALE: About Nineteen Dozens of COCKBURN'S Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in 1, 2, and 3 doz. Cases to suit purchasers, apply on board of the *DUKE OF RICHMOND.*

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE OLD SHERRY, *a* Drs. 8 per dozen. PALE BRANDY, *a* Drs. 5, 6, 7, & 8, per dozen. From the Stores of Messrs. YEARSLEY and Co., Liverpool.

W. R. ADAMSON.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI,
20th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.

Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company,* at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
,, MACHINE BISCUITS.
,, CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
,, Do. small size tins.
,, COFFEE BISCUITS.
,, RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
,, CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
,, LEMON do. do.
,, CINNAMON do. do.
,, SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.
ALSO,
A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ½ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

PUBLIC SALES.

W. E. AYER,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI;
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT) IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "VICTORIA HOTEL."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *WEDNESDAY, the 24th Inst.,* at 3 P.M., (of which due notice will be given by circular,) at his Sales Room;—An Assortment of

Household Furniture;

The above is the property of a Gentleman about leaving the place, and was selected by himself in the Interior of China; it is of very heavy, Dark-Wood, and beautifully inlaid with Mother o'Pearl, and consists of COUCHES and BUREAU—with TABLES, CHAIRS, TEA-POYS, and FOOT-STOOLS to match the same—A handsome Centre TABLE, BOOK-CASE, &c., &c.—Also, a large Round DINING TABLE, Two small TABLES, several FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, CHANDELIER, CLOCKS, 1 Ladies' SADDLE, and a variety of other MERCHANDISE too numerous for detail in this Advertisement.

W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Foreign Residents of Shanghai and the Commanders of Ships at *Woosung*, that he will hold a Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION every *SATURDAY*,—commencing at 2 o'clock P.M. *precisely*,—(unless otherwise specially advertised,) when he will be glad to sell any Goods that may offer.

Purchasers are kindly requested to take delivery of their Goods on the *Monday* following the day of Sale, and the Terms are at all times *Cash* unless otherwise made known.

W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY and Consignees of the British Bark *DUKE OF RICHMOND,* will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew of that vessel while in port.

Shanghai, 11th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *MANGOSTEEN,* will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her Crew.

Shanghai, 17th February, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTIES formerly in the possession of FRAMJEE SAPOORJEE LUNGRANA, of this place, consisting of whole lots of Land and Messuages situated on the Western side and registered in the Consulate Book No. 19, and also the Barque *Maiden* now lying at Woosung anchorage, were purchased by us in the month of December last, from the aforesaid party.

CASSOMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.—

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

ERRATUM.—In noticing the Ordinance and Memorial it should be our second Leading Article referred to.

The English bark *Victory*, Captain Mullens, left Cum-sing-moon December 6th, bound to Callao, with 350 Chinese emigrants for that place. Four days after leaving, and when near Pulo Sapatu, whilst the Captain was walking on the poop deck he was seized by some of the Chinese and seriously wounded: he managed to escape to the mizen-top but was pursued by armed men, and brutally murdered. The second mate, the cook, and one of the crew endeavoured to assist the Captain, and they were also butchered. The Chinese were now complete masters of the vessel, and were armed with cutlasses. The chief mate was aloft, looking out for the land; he was ordered to descend on deck and commanded to sail for the land, and he and the rest of the crew were compelled to navigate the vessel: they proceeded near Pulo Obi, at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam, where a portion of the Chinese landed. Several fights took place on board amongst the mutineers themselves; some of them were killed, and others were thrown overboard alive. The name of the second mate was Arransolo. After being obliged to sail the vessel along the coast of Cambodia, where other Chinese landed, the remainder left the vessel in boats only four days ago at an island in the Gulf of Siam called Kamao.

The *Victory* had on board a valuable cargo for South America, the whole of which was plundered by the Chinese before quitting the ship. The vessel belongs to Messrs. Wilson and Cook of London. Several parts of the ship are marked with blood.

On one occasion some of the Chinese attempted to set fire to the ship.

The tragical occurrence of the murder of Captain Mullens and the other Europeans took place between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Amang, the ringleader of the mutiny, was murdered by his comrades.

The chief officer, Mr. Vagg, brought the vessel into Singapore January 27th. The case is now under investigation by the Police authorities.—*Straits Times Extra*, Jany. 28.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 18TH MARCH, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been clear and fine. The sun has shone out with considerable vigour in the middle of the day, but the nights have continued quite chilly. At this time last year the temperature was almost oppressive and on the 18th a violent thunder storm occurred. During the past week vegetation has begun to make some advance, the beans being in flower in several fields and some few leaves of the willow have burst from the buds.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

MARCH.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
12	F.	30.33	30.31	30.15	42.5	50.3	N.W.	S.E.	0.10	0.03
13	S.	30.30	30.26	30.30	45.	48.	N.E.	N.E.	0.60	0.34
14	S.	30.39	30.31	30.19	50.	48.	N.E. to N.N.E.	N.E.	0.08	0.49
15	M.	30.47	30.46	30.33	45.5	45.5	N. to E.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
16	Tu.	30.38	30.46	30.18	45.3	47.5	E.N.E. to N.E.	S.E.	0.00	[illegible]
17	W.	30.30	30.38	30.20	52.5	51.5	N.	S.E.	[illegible]	0.00
18	Th.	30.17	30.19	30.06	57.5	56.	S. to S.E.	S.E. to S.W.	[illegible]	0.01
Shanghae, 19th March, 1852.				Mean	46.5	49.8		Total	0.20	0.93

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, March 20, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 24.	Sydney,	Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	Jan. 18.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Jan. 18.	Amoy,	Dec. 19.
Madras,	Jan. 14.	Hongkong,	Feb. 25.
Singapore,	Feb. 3.	Ningpo,	Mar. 1.
Penang,	Feb. 3.	New York,	Dec. 8.
Batavia,	Jan. 27.	San Francisco,	Dec. 10.
Manila,	Jan. 28.	Sdwich. Islands,	Dec. 6.

Whatever foreigners may think of the steps taken by Louis Napoleon in his recent successful *Coup d' état;* it is very obvious that the result itself has received the approbation and laudation,—to a great extent,—of large influential bodies of Frenchmen; and we feel little doubt, that the news by the next mail will show, that the country has very fully responded to their Ruler's invitation by affirmative votes in the prudence and necessity of the *rôle* he has thought fit to adopt in the exigency of the crisis in which he found himself placed.

Nothing but dire necessity could palliate or excuse, the course adopted by Louis Napoleon. Of this he must have felt convinced, ere he would have ventured upon the bold game he has played. The sudden reaction of public confidence, the rapid rising and buoyancy of the public funds, and the increased activity of trade in the manufacturing districts, are remarkable evidences of the intelligence of the country being well assured of the propriety of the forcible policy, adopted by the nephew of their famous Emperor, whose course hitherto impeded by the jarring elements of party, enlisted under the banners of *Henri V,* the Orleanists, Fusionists, Socialists, and Red Republicans, we would gladly see freed from all such heterogeneous schisms and left open to pursue the better policy of seeking to develop the rich resources of so fine a country as France, and of directing the aspiring energies of that great nation to the real sources of national wealth.

Great Britain and France have hitherto pursued a policy inimical to each other, as regards the productions and manufactures of the two countries. Why should this be? It is granted that the Wines of that country are the best that are produced, and yet Great Britain virtually forbids their consumption by the imposition of an exorbitant duty. France retaliates by the exclusion of the cutlery and ironwares of Great Britain.

We trust that each Government will henceforward adopt a wiser and more conciliatory policy. Let it be the policy of our rulers to remove all latent causes of dissatisfaction, and it cannot be doubted, that a happier state of things will follow the withdrawal of the restrictive course hitherto so long maintained.

Now that the union of the two nations is daily being more palpably felt, by the increased facilities of intercourse, railroads, electric and submarine telegraphs, becoming vehicles of communication as rapid almost as thought, why not let each nation rely upon the natural stimulus produced by competing industry, untiring national energies, inventive faculty and thirst after excellence, and at once remove any barrier to fair competition by sweeping away all fiscal impositions beyond what are absolutely necessary for the creation of revenue, and which would be found to exist best, in a moderate tariff of duties, rather than in one that has been felt either as totally exclusive, or as an incentive to the injurious and demoralizing trade of the British smuggler and foreign contrabandist?

It must ever be the result of enlarged intelligence, to break down the wall of partition that ignorance and selfishness have fostered, to hinder the

and each with all. As knowledge progresses, it will daily become more evident that different nations, having diverse manners, producing different commodities, are designed by providence for mutual intercourse, which should be cherished to its utmost limit by reciprocal benefits, liberal laws, moderate fiscal duties, and encouragement thrown out to induce a continual interchange: then it will be found, more than hitherto it has ever been, that the vast oceans that in former ages were the barriers and boundaries of nations, are most truly their best and most useful highways; and that all nations are but so many provinces of one vast empire, permanently drawn together by the blessings of peace, and as constantly alienated from each other by the horrors of war.

Below we publish the Ordinance No. 2, of 1852, passed by the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and the Memorial to which it has given rise, from the British Merchants of this Port to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In the prayer of the Memorial we entirely agree. We have no wish to disparage the official character of our own respected Consul, neither do we for a moment imagine that the memorialists are actuated by any such personal motive. The Question is not a personal one, but one involving great principles and affecting great interests.

The Ordinance No. 2, of 1852, aims a blow at one of our most valued rights as Englishmen—a right that we must not suffer to be easily wrested from us. The right of appeal from an inferior Court of Judicature to one higher is one so thoroughly recognised and of such practical benefit, that we are as surprised as we are indignant at the Legislative Council of Hongkong, for attempting to tamper with it. It must evidently exercise a most wholesome influence upon the proceedings of any inferior Court, that its officials should carry on their investigations and arrive at their decisions under the conviction that their proceedings are always liable to revision and reversal, if faulty. If there be any inferior Court in existence from which the privilege of appeal to a higher is more important than another, it is a Consular Court. A Consul is called upon to sustain a great variety of characters—greater perhaps than any other man under the sun;—it is not often that he has received a legal or mercantile training;—in common with the other members of a small community he is, however much he may guard against it, exceedingly liable to party or personal bias, and from these and other causes, Consular decisions are more than ordinarily open to flaws and mistake. Hence it is essential that it should be possible to have causes which have received Consular decision revised by authorities well skilled in the law and practice of England.

We regard the attempt to deprive us of this right as an attempt to commit a flagrant injustice—and should the Ordinance in question receive Government confirmation, which by the bye we can scarcely imagine will be the case, it will go far to hand over the communities at the Ports in China to the absolute government of officials who from their position are necessarily exceedingly fallible. We repeat that we intend nothing invidious to any individual or individuals in these remarks, we argue the question solely on broad public grounds.—We have great faith in the proverbial love of justice of Englishmen. We think Consular decisions both in Shanghai and in the others Chinese Ports, have hitherto for the most part manifested much of that even-handed justice at which, we are sure, Consuls have invariably aimed. Still we are equally certain that the fear of the Supreme Court at Hongkong has done much towards keeping Consuls on the alert and securing the result we have mentioned. Take away the fear of Judge Hulme and the lawyers and evil consequences would soon follow.

We do not forget that the new Ordinance does provide an appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Trade but this though it would keep the Consuls in some sort of check, is not all or half what is required. What we want is not an appeal from an Official necessarily ignorant of the law and practice of England to another Official equally ignorant, but an appeal from an inferior Court to a higher, that is, to one *really* higher; higher, not in official rank or emolument merely, but in every qualification requisite for the right administration of justice as embodied in our great charters of liberty.

An Ordinance for Her Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any Ship or Vessel at a Distance of not more than One Hundred Miles from the Coast of China.

ANNO DECIMO QUINTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. 2 of 1852.

By His Excellency Sir Samuel George Bonham, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same with the Advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

Title.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 5 of 1844, entitled "An Ordinance to carry into "effect the Treaties between Great Britain and "China, and to indemnify Her Majesty's Consuls "and all other Persons in China who may have "hitherto assisted therein,"—and to limit the operation of Ordinance No. 7 of 1844, entitled "An Ordinance for the better Administration of "Justice in the Consular Courts, and to establish "a Registration of British Subjects within the "Dominions of the Emperor of China."

[27th January, 1852.]

Preamble.—Whereas it has been decided by the Supreme Court of Hongkong that it is necessary that Her Majesty's Consular Officers have Assessors in pursuance of the Third Section of Ordinance No. 7 of 1844, when imposing any Penalty exceeding One Hundred Dollars, although the same should be so imposed for a Breach of the Treaties between Great Britain and China under the Ordinance No. 5 of 1844, and it is expedient to declare more fully the Object and Meaning of the said Ordinance No. 5 of 1844; And whereas it is farther expedient that the Decisions of the said Consular Officers shall not be removable by Writ of Certiorari into the Supreme Court of Hongkong as they are now liable to be removed contrary to the Spirit and Intent of the Provisions of the said Treaties:—

Ordinance 7 of 1844 not to control 5 of 1844.—I. Be it therefore enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, with the Advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance nothing in the said Ordinance No. 7 of 1844 contained shall be held to abridge or in any wise limit the Power or Jurisdiction conferred on any such Consular Officers by the said Ordinance No. 5 of 1844.

Proceedings for Breach of Treaty under Ordinance 5 of 1844 not subject to Certiorari or Appeal to Supreme Court.—II. And be it further enacted and ordained, That no Proceedings pending or had, or hereafter to be instituted or pending, under the said Ordinance No. 5 of 1844 for Breach of the said Treaties between Great Britain and China, shall be removable by Certiorari into the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hongkong,—nor be made the subject of Appeal before the said Court,—any thing contained in the said Ordinance, or otherwise, notwithstanding.

Power to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to mitigate or remit Penalties under such Convictions.—III. And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any Person or Persons be convicted of a Breach of any such Treaty by any Consular Officer, he or they may require the Consular Officer presiding at the time, to remit a certified Copy of the Evidence and Proceedings had at such Trial, as also such further Statements therein as the convicted P[illegible] or Persons may be desirous to make, to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, to whom it shall be then lawful, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal addressed to the Consular Officer by whom the Case was tried, to mitigate, or remit altogether, the Penalty or Punishment awarded to the Party or Parties convicted, and such Consular Officer shall give immediate effect to the Injunction of any such Warrant.

This Ordinance not to affect the Provisions contained in Section V. of Ordinance No. 5 of 1844.—IV. And be it further enacted and ordained, That nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with, vary, or alter the Provisions contained in the Fifth Section of the said Ordinance No. 5 of 1844.

S. G. BONHAM.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 27th Day of January, 1852.

L. D'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

(*Copy.*)

Shanghai, *March,* 1852.

To the Right Honourable
H. M.'s Secretary of State,
For Foreign Affairs.

The Memorial of the undersigned British Merchants and Residents at the Port of Shanghai,

Humbly Sheweth,—That the last advices from Hongkong inform your Memorialists of the passing of an Ordinance, No. 2 of 1852, by the Legislative Council there, deeply and injuriously affecting the rights and liberties of British Subjects resident at the ports of Trade in China: inasmuch as the said Ordinance deprives them of the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the judgments of H. M. Consular Officers in China as granted to your Memorialists under Ordinance No. 5 of 1844: and also limits the operation of Ordinance No. 7 of 1844 by dispensing with the presence of two or not more than four British Subjects of good repute to sit with the Consular Officer, as Assessors for enquiring of, trying and determining cases before the Court; and your Memorialists cannot but look with apprehension and mistrust upon this act of legislation.

That Ordinance, No. 2 of 1852, arms Consuls and Vice-Consuls, men of no legal or mercantile education and liable to be biassed by local contentions, with exclusive jurisdiction in cases frequently involving questions of great doubt and difficulty; which, by the law and practice of England, are only determined in the highest Courts and by the ablest Judges:—and exposes your Memorialists to the decisions of H. M. Consular Officers with no other appeal than to H. M. Superintendent of Trade.

That the Ordinance under representation, No. 2 of 1852, was passed through the Legislative Council at Hongkong, without being first published in draft: thus depriving the parties most interested of the opportunity of expressing an opinion on an act so vitally affecting their Interests.

That your Memorialists, as British Subjects, consider the right of appeal to the laws of their Country, from decisions that may be arbitrary and unjust, an essential safeguard of their liberty: and that the administration of Justice, without such right of appeal, must, of necessity, be imperfect and unconstitutional.—Your Memorialists therefore humbly beg that your Lordship will take the subject matter of this, their memorial, into your serious consideration, and act thereon as to right and justice may appertain.

The above Memorial was circulated early in the week. We have also inserted the Ordinance No. 2 of 1852, against which this Memorial, signed we believe by every British subject in Shanghai except officials or clergy, (who for obvious reasons were not applied to,) protests. Our views

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The Races are fixed for the 4th and 6th of May; last year the May Mail closed on the 7th of the month: the selection of the first week in May does not seem happy, by substituting for it the last week in April, there would be less chance of business and pleasure interfering with each other.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. S. S.

Shanghai, 19th March, 1852.

The following important Circular was sent round in the course of the week for the information of American Citizens, when we had an opportunity of inspecting it. As there will occasionally arise difficulties between the Consular authorities and the Chinese officials, it may prove convenient to have a second string to one's bow.—

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, March 16th, 1852.

The undersigned deems it proper to inform his countrymen, as there seems to be some misapprehension upon the point, that any purchases of land within Shanghae or in its neighbourhood effected according to the terms of the Treaty can be settled, and confirmed with the Chinese officers through this Consulate, without the intervention in any manner of any other foreign authority.

The right has been uniformly maintained by the United States Authorities, has been acted upon by Mr. Consul Griswold, and in a recent correspondence with H. E., the Toutae, has been fully acknowledged by him.

Edw. Cunningham,
Acting Vice-Consul, U. S. A.

To American Citizens resident
at Shanghae.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Monday, March 15.—This morning we received a portion of our mail marked per *Iona,* consisting of *Home News,* Dec. 24, —*British Almanac for* 1852—and a series of the *Friend of China.* We should feel very much obliged by the party who forwarded them, would he in future be kind enough to let us have them on arrival, as it is very important for us to get the latest dates.

The following extract is from the California correspondent of a late New York paper. In connection we may remark, that one of the first Bills brought before the new Congress which had assembled at Washington, just previous to the leaving of the Overland Mail, was for the immediate establishment of a line of Steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai touching at the Sandwich Islands. We may further observe that J. J. Jarvis, Esq., had reached Washington as bearer of a definite official proposition from the Sandwich Islands to become a State of the great Federal Union. The English viâ Burmah, and the Americans viâ the Sandwich Island, and Japan, may yet shake hands *in China!* Who knows? Why not? We live in an age wondrously progressive. The extract will give some idea of the busy doings in the golden bee-hive just opposite to us across the great Pacific:—

"Some idea of the traffic between San Francisco and the Southern mines may be formed from the fact that there are at this moment ten Steamers plying between San Francisco and Stockton. There are ten large ones also plying between San Francisco and Sacramento, making the trip of 120 miles in 7 or 8 hours. There are also ten Steamers plying from Sacramento to the different places above that city. One year ago in *Oregon* there was but one Steam-boat, now there are eleven of different sizes running on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, besides the two Ocean Steamers between Oregon and California."

Tuesday, March 16.—During the day great preparations were made for a nocturnal lantern procession. About 8 o'clock at night the long procession started outside the walls, and proceeded into the city through the North Gate and passed out through the Great East Gate. An immense Dragon, (the body of which was made of bamboo & covered with variegated paper and well lighted up throughout,) commanded the attention of thousands of spectators who lined the streets. This Dragon was borne by a number of men at stated intervals of its length, who made the figure twist and turn as if in excited serpentine evolutions. One man with a globular lamp on a pole, with dextrous movements immediately preceded the Dragon, which seemed with open mouth constantly endeavoring to seize and devour the lighted globe, intended to represent the moon. Throughout the whole of this the first moon of the Chinese year, the display of all sorts of lanterns is eagerly attended to by all classes of the people, which may be seen every night suspended in all parts of the city.

Wednesday, March 17.—The Chinese, among their almost innumerable gods, have three which are invariably worship-

protection and bestow much happiness. To-day is the birth-day of one of these gods, it being the 27th of the Chinese 1st moon. The birth-days of the other two occur the one on the 27th of the 7th moon, and the third on the 27th of the 10th moon, all of which are observed by great burnings of incense and many prostrations before the gods.

Thursday, March 18.—On Wednesday next, the Amateurs purpose giving another performance, the pieces chosen being, *The Review* and *The Rendezvous.* There are several parties endeavouring to obtain Native Conjurers for the next Theatrical night, but we understand that unless really first rate artistes can be procured, none will be brought before the public. In the *Review* is the well known character *Caleb Quotem,* so long a favorite on the English Stage.

We observe in the *New York Spectator* the following:—

"Telegraphic Feat.—The New York and New Orleans telegraph line, at noon, to-day (Dec. 2,) sent and received messages to and from each terminus with as much ease as though it were only to or from Philadelphia or Boston. At 12 o'clock a message of thirty-four words addressed to the *New Orleans Picayune,* was sent from the office in this city direct, and an answer was returned in less than five minutes. The distance between New York and New Orleans, by telegraph, is over *nineteen hundred miles,* and we are informed the above feat has never been performed before to-day, since the establishment of telegraphs in this country."

PIRACIES, RIOTS, AND LYNCH LAW AT NINGPO.

(*From* Dr. Macgowan's *Note Book.*)

(*Continued from No.* 85.)

While negociations were yet pending between the authorities and the pirates, there occurred a Budhist riot, a Salt riot, and Papal riots, which shall be chronicled in the reverse order of their importance. Of the various Budhist monasteries in Ningpo, the best endowed, is that situated near the South Gate, known as the "Observing Hall," there are connected with it numerous spacious buildings, and a large quantity of land; and vegetating within its precincts, is a crowd of monks, numbering, sometimes several hundred. Apart from the income derived from their landed property, these fathers are continually receiving money for performing various ceremonies in their temples, and also in the dwellings of the people. By far the most profitable exhibition which they ever get up, is the "*Penance* festival," which always attracts an immense gathering of worshippers to the shrine of Budha. The idea of chastising the body, for the sins of the soul has, if that be any commendation, in a practical age like the present, come down to us from very high antiquity, sanctioned in the first place by the hierarchy of *Lhdsa,* and subsequently by that of Rome, whose united sway controls the greater part of the human race. Amongst the former however, the merit of asceticism in general, has been turned to a pecuniary account, which has brought it into great discredit in China. Mandarins here, are willing that fasting should be carried to any extent amongst the Budhist priesthood, but the injunctions against penance exhibitions are, verbally, very stringent; a small gratuity however to subordinates, will cause them to be winked at, and hence they are not unfrequent. The severest form of self torture practised on such occasions, is the burning of a finger to the first or second joint. (In the northern provinces, they will sometimes part with a hand in like manner,) a lighter form consists in burning spots on the head with a moxa, the least painful of these operations consisting in pulling out hair by the roots. Whenever any such exhibition takes place, the temple becomes the resort of great numbers, generally females, who spend so much money, that the priests reap a rich harvest. And there is another source of profit; when a young woman becomes a nun, the ceremony connected with what in the West, is called "taking the veil" is turned to a pecuniary account. It consists in the tonsure, (depriving her of her hair,) which in China particularly, is considered the glory of woman. Some of the above named ceremonies were lately advertised to take place at the Observing Hall Monastery, from which the priests, (after deducting various expenses, including bribes to persons disaffected with them and to police men,) calculated on an unusual benefit. Of the former class was a literary graduate of the degree of Keu-jin or M.A. named Wang, (this name signifies King, it is the Smith of China,) a man of great influence, who is feared rather than respected by his townsmen. Having often extorted money from the monks, under threat of bringing them before the Mandarins, and being much in want of funds, he made some exorbitant demands in view of the approaching festival, which the brotherhood firmly resisted. On the day of the ceremony, Mr. Wang hired nearly a hundred laborers to squeeze a large amount out of the fraternity, or to drag them before the magistrates, together with every evidence of their guilt he could lay his hands on. The monks however showed fight, and having the advantage of numbers on their side put the aggressors to flight, after a very spirited mêlée. The bruises were neither few, nor slight, and of the wounded none suffered so severely as the Master of Arts. At the beginning of the fight, the poor women who filled the temple, hobbled with all the celerity they could to their boats in the canal hard by, and found that a detachment of Mr. Wang's men had taken possession; but the victorious priests soon restored them. On the following day the discomfited party brought their case before the district Magistrate, and though they failed in their scramble for spoils, their revengeful feelings were gratified by seeing, a thousand dollars wrung from the abbot, and the cangue put around the necks of several of the priests. The district Magistrate also, issued a proclamation which was posted at the hall door of the principal Monastery. His worship says that the

> "Master of Arts *Wang Tehching* has preferred charges against priest Paragon, and others of the Observing Monastery, representing that they have been 'carrying a Penance transaction, making money by it,' and that they associate with loafers and scamps, and moreover, that as he was making inquiries amongst the fragrant guests [*i. e.* the lady worshippers] respecting the affair, the whole brotherhood pitched into him, and his friends, sorely wounding them, particularly Mr. Wang's brother who came to his relief. Now, after examining their bruises, I have had the ringleaders of the row—to wit, Radically Intelligent, Unsullied Virtue, and the deputy Happy Mountain, all placed in the cangue, and when the period of their exposure in front of the magistracy is over, they shall be deposed, and sent back to the world, each one to his native village: And moreover, Condensed Purity, and the other fathers who bolted, shall, when apprehended be punished in like manner. I find, that the priests of this Monastery are very numerous, and lest the good and bad be confounded, I shall carefully inquire who of you keep the laws of Budha; such may remain, all others are to be dispersed. This order is issued for your information. Consider now, you have all quitted your families, and the world for the priesthood, and should therefore assiduously observe the rules of Budha, and early and late cultivate virtue. Why should you break the laws? Henceforth, if you should again confiding on your power, and at your own pleasure, pummel the people of the world, break the laws of your sect, or act disobediently in any way, you shall be brought before me, have punishment meeted out according to your demerits, and be sent back to the world, all of you and no mistake! There shall be no favors shown. 'Let each render trembling obedience. A special proclamation."

In the above we have translated proper names as they are all significant, having been assumed on entering the priesthood.

Paragon, the abbot, having parted with his money freely, not only escaped the cangue, but had the influence to keep his name from being introduced in this homily, which after all was a very mild one, considering the lectures the magistrates often address to the priesthood when no particular provocation has called for them. It is not uncommon to see posted up in the temples, proclamations issued by the authorities, admonishing priests against the commission of nearly every vice in general, and, particularly against those which public opinion here, as in the West, supposes to prevail where celibates are found herding together. As the officers had failed in severity, owing, it is said, to bribes, a large body of the literati joined with Mr. Wang and issued the following, which was posted up in every corner of the city:—

> "This Placard is to inform the public, that the Observing Monastery in the south part of the city, has been deteriorating ever since Paragon became its abbot; and his protogé Condensed Purity now in office, with Happy Mountain, Intelligent Pool, Auspicious Peak and others, form a cabal, which transcends in iniquity. They are full of money getting schemes, entertain vile characters, guzzle liquors, keep prostitutes, and in fine there is no vice to which they are not addicted. There is no saying what dark deeds are done there, for they constantly allure nuns and disreputable women into the temples. Hereafter, let the literati, and tradesmen of the city and neighbourhood, when they have affairs whether of a joyful or of a mournful character requiring the aid of priests, by all means avoid patronising that Monastery, moreover, never call these priests to your dwellings to perform rites as it cannot but be insulting to the divine spirits, *Shin Ling*. If any of you countenance that establishment as formerly, your relations and friends cannot come to offer congratulation, or condolence, nor can they make any presents. Let reputable persons study self respect. A particular notice."

A short time before this, a priest came to the city to complain of a clan at *Fung-hwá*, the leading members of which had burnt his temple, and seized the grounds pertaining to it. Their ancestors had presented the land for religious uses more than a hundred years ago, and a temple well stocked in idols was erected in the centre. It was some time in litigation, and judgement was recently given in favor of the priests. The clan proved stronger than law, and priests united, leaving to the latter, no other resource than indignant complaint, which was put into verse, and placarded in the streets. The priests say, they lost their temple because they were out-bid in the courts, and would be thankful for money to enable them to carry their case to the provincial capital. "Our hatred against this *Liu*," say the monks, "is as deep as the ocean, and we have expressed it in the subjoined, indignant verses:" Then comes a storm of bitter invective rounded off with the [illegible]pression;—"For those who help us in this matter, we should be willing to curtail our longevity, or even die at once. If there be a false sentence in this indignant notice, may the thunder of Heaven strike us dead!"

The place of greatest resort for pilgrims in this part of the province, is a temple beautifully situated amidst Alpine scenery at *Ling fung*, Spiritual Peak, a few miles distant from Ningpo. Thither the devotees of Budha repair in crowds and from remote places on the birth-day of a deified physician, to engage in religious services in honor of this tutelary god. As it occurs in the vernal season when labor is much in demand, the poor form but a small portion of the concourse of pilgrims, and to induce those who can afford to spare the time, it has been found necessary to hold out a special inducement, and hence bills are sold for a trifle, which are redeemable in purgatory; entitling the possessor, to one thousand dollars in specie. Considerable sums are expended in such documents, and also in candles, incense sticks, rosaries, &c., but which for some years past have afforded little aid in the support of the priests. *Ling fung* is the seat of an annual riot. A band of lawless characters from distant mountains join the throng of pilgrims, and when these have been relieved of their money they make a rush for it, and generally get possession of the whole amount, but never without a set fight, as the priests always resist. Ordinarily, this is a harmless affair. It is kept up for a while with the palms of the hands, until the parties come to close quarters. The custom then is, to lay hold of each others tails, which, they pull and wrench vigorously, their heads meanwhile in close contact, and bodies bent forward, causing the united pair to present the appearance of an irregular arch. In this posture they remain until passion subsides, and they become cool enough to separate. How much more rational this, than a pugilistic encounter! But when priests meet lay-men, then comes a tug somewhat varied, the former being destitute of the caudal appendage have their ears put upon the stretch, which affords the latter a double advantage in the rencounter. On one occasion lately, the padres determined to repel the robbers, and hired for that purpose a number of men, who were armed with bamboo poles, the Chinaman's shillelah, but they were beaten with the same weapons. Victory however, unexpectedly turned in favor of the assailed party, who as they were scampering pell mell down the hill from their temple pursued by their enemies, met a couple of missionaries, and thereupon took courage, giving out that a party of English officers were on their way to capture the mountaineer gang; when the latter heard that, they were panic stricken, retraced their steps up the hill, and made all possible speed down the other side. The brotherhood took a hint from this lucky circumstance, and the following year hired some Portuguese sailors to attend at the temple to protect them and their gains, with fire arms; but the subsidies required so large a share of the latter, that it proved a poor speculation.

These disturbances being temporary, and confined to a district thinly inhabited give the authorities no concern, and such is their contempt for Budhist priests, that they would apply in vain for any redress. It is worthy of remark, that although the literati generally profess to despise the superstitions of this sect, they are so conscious of the defects of Confucianism, that they gladly turn to it as a refuge when overtaken by calamity, or in the prospect of death. Atheistic philosophy affords no support when most need-ed, and hence a system of religion which contributes in any way to throw light on the dreaded future, is embraced with avidity. With all its grossness, Budhism proves more worthy of their confidence than materialism, and consequently it has a deep seated hold in the feelings of the most enlightened minds of the empire. But not only is Budhism of more avail on a death bed, it is superior also, to materialism, in the concerns of this life. It presents solemn motives to virtuous conduct. The latter does not, it is a selfish system, concentrating every thing on the present. One example will suffice. Lying, is a vice which a Confucianist may be detected in, without occasioning shame, and which gives him no compunction; but a devotee of Budha, considers it a disgrace, and a sin, for which he is accountable. Until, then, a purer faith is disseminated amongst the Chinese, this despised system will be found alike indispensable, to the peasant and the scholar.

(To be continued.)

In connexion with previous remarks, we append the following extracts from our Cotemporary of the *Home News*:—

What say Frenchmen? We quote a correspondent of the unpoetical *Œconomist*.

In the midst of the uncertainties which are still existing in spite of the success of the *coup d'etat*, our public funds have much improved, and the 5 per cent Rentes are now above par. The railway shares and nearly all the securities have also obtained a great improvement. Speculation is also alive in trade, and the prices of raw materials are progressing rapidly, as the manufactories have no

vival of affairs. The English writers still lament the overthrow of the Republic, and her *sham* of a constitution.

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> "The letters from the Paris Bourse continue to express the most entire conviction that a system of unqualified military repression will henceforth cause confidence to be maintained. Allusions are still frequent to the error of Louis Philippe in not using with sufficient energy the same means to ensure the prosperity and repose of France; and it is plainly intimated that the reliance that Louis Napoleon will persevere in showing no toleration to his opponents should induce all persons to excuse or approve whatever he may do."—*Times*.

This is evidently an extremely English and prejudiced rendering of the enthusiastic originals, but it only the more strongly speaks the approval of the monied interests. The clergy are on the same side; the Bishop of Strasburg says, under date of the 16th, in a note to his clergy:—

> "There is no one who does not see at present from what frightful calamities the President of the Republic has preserved us by his firmness, and who does not render homage to the wisdom of the measures he has adopted. It suffices to open our eyes in order to perceive the abyss into which we were about to be precipitated. Let us return thanks to Providence for having given us a man whose arm is sufficiently strong to stop the chariot of the State on the brink of the precipice to which mad passions were impelling us. Let us supplicate the Almighty to cover with His protection this man, to endue him with the wisdom and energy necessary to him to complete the work he has so well commenced."

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The *Times*' Correspondent writes,—

The workmen and people spoke of the imprisoned generals as the men "who mowed us down with grape in June, 1848;" of the President they remarked, "He has driven from France M. Thiers, who termed us the *vile multitude*; he has destroyed the power of men who took from us the universal suffrage given to us by the revolution of February. He has chastised the Burgaves—disarmed the *bourgeois* National Guards who shot us down after the days of June in the cellars of the Tuileries. He has crushed the projects of the Royalists, who desired to bring back France beneath the rule of kings driven from it by us in 1830 and 1848; and he has thereby consolidated the Republic which *we* have founded. All this is very good; but it is not all." The Bourgeoisie, on the other hand, have their consolation in the conviction, that ten years of peace and order will make up the losses they have suffered through a long lease of revolution, and that even if it be a compelled peace, it will not be the less acceptable. Thus France is with Louis Napoleon, and we have no right to dictate or complain. The latest state of the poll is—2,911,963 for the departments, and 196,676 for Paris, in favour of the President.

Thus the voice of France speaks, and great will be the responsibility of any state that should dare to interfere; but we sincerely hope that no power will, and least of all ourselves, whose boasted policy is especially non-interference. The world looks on with earnest and anxious anticipation for the earliest demonstration of the President's course, but not as on the Republic, with alarm.

The policy of Europe is, no doubt, involved in the *coup d'etat* at Paris; the first effect of this daring policy on the Courts of Europe appears to have been generally favourable. Russia, a valuable holder in the French funds, greets in Louis Napoleon a kindred spirit, judging from the conduct of the Minister of Austria at Paris, and by the tone of the press, which most surely speaks the Ministry, Austria is no less an approver; and Prussia cannot withhold her sanction of an event so much in the character of her great efforts.

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Sir F. B. Head in a letter to the *Times*, writes:—

Now, the result of my late enquiries and personal observation induce me to believe him to be a mild, benevolent, just, bold, honest, high-minded statesman, animated by personal ambition to win for himself, at any risk, the glory of tranquillizing France, of maintaining the peace of the world, and of living and dying in good fellowship with the British people.

From *data* I was enabled to collect, I am induced to believe, and without hesitation I foretell, that the bold steps he has lately taken will, by an overwhelming majority, be approved by the army in France, by the army in Algeria, by the citizens of Paris, and by the inhabitants of the whole of the French Republic.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.

By T. F. Wade.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 83.)

To enable it to discharge its numerous obligations, it is divided into four *sz'*, or departments:—1st, the *Wú-siuen*, for the regulation of promotion according to service in order of succession, or in right of descent; 2d, the *Ché-kiá*, for the supply and apportionment of horses to serve in the cavalry, or on post; 3d, the *Chih-fáng*, for the due distribution of rewards and punishments, camp and field inspection of troops, and issue of general orders; 4th, the *Wú-kú*, for the registration of the forces, calculation of army estimates, provision of arms and munitions of war. These are the chief bureaus within it, each of which is officered, as will be seen below by a number of *láng-chung*, *yuen wáilang*, and *chú-sz'*, secretaries of different grades. Speaking more in detail, there is attached to what we may call the Council of the Board, viz., its presidents, and Vice-presidents a *táng-fáng*, or a Manchu office which keeps the rollster of duty, promotion, and employment of Bannermen, and a *pun-fáng*, or Chinese office for Chinese; a *sz'-wú t'ing*, office for controlling the clerks and runners; regulating the *ti-táng* or Crown couriers, who report themselves present twice a month; docketing the dispatches received from without, and submitting them to the Board:—a *tuh-tsui so*, office for preventing arrears of business, under different *lángchung* and others of the four *sz'* detached in rotation; and a *táng-yueh ch'ú*, office for the month, similarly administered for one month at a time by officers who number, date, and dispatch correspondence proceeding outward from their own, or any other great metropolitan, *yámun*. The duties of the *Wú-siuen sz'* somewhat resemble those performed by the military-secretary to the commander-in-chief, as far as promotions and appointments are concerned. The *Ché-kiá sz'* combines those of Postmaster-General, of a Remount office for horses and camels, and Cavalry-riding department. Attached to this, though not subordinate to it, for it is under one of the Vice-presidents, is a central bureau, the *Hwui-tung kwán*, for the transmission of public letters, passing to and fro between the Provinces and the City. Two officers of the *sz'* are annually chosen to serve in this under the Vice-president as *kientuh*, supervisors of the *mákwan*, horse office; 500 horses are maintained for the service in it, and 40 for the immediate use of his Majesty's carriage. There is likewise a *tsieh-* [illegible] livers all memorials from the provinces addressed to his Majesty to the Memorial Office in that of the Guards (see p. 256), and seals and dispatches all the Sovereign's replies to these as well as letters from the Great Council of State. It also lays a line of communication, if the Emperor leaves the city. Under the *hwui-tung kwán* are the *titáng*, who transmit dispatches between the metropolitan courts and the provinces without; forward their seals of office, and their Imperial commissions to general officers and others in the provinces to which the *titáng* belong; and make copies for the printing and transmission of papers proceeding from or addressed to the Emperor, and directed by him to be published. There are also *chái-kwán*, messengers, officers who pass correspondence between the Central and Victory-announcement offices, and five posts in the immediate vicinity of Peking.

The *Chih-fáng* revises trials for misconduct in quarters, or in the field, classifies the merit of those whose actions are referred to it; decides the amount of reward or compensation assignable to the deserving, the wounded, or the friends of the dead; and the degrees of promotion or disgrace, contingent upon the result of inspections or examinations. Its functions are like those of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-general's department in the British Army; for the determination of strength of battalions or garrisons in particular localities, and the indication of the localities themselves, appear also to be among its duties. The *Wú-kú* may be said to unite the War-office, Paymaster-general's department, and the Ordnance in itself. • • • •

The Banner garrisons without the metropolis and Yuen-ming Yuen are *chú-fáng*, *i. e.* stationed for purposes of defense; with a few exceptions the men occupy their posts permanently from generation to generation. They are commanded by *tsiáng-kiun*, *tútung*, *fú-tútung*, *ching-shau yú*, and *fáng-shau yú*. The *tútung*, *&c.*, must not be confounded with officers of the same titles attached to the Banners at headquarters, nor must other officers whose prefixes might lead to the supposition that they belong to metropolitan corps.

Where the general officers of a garrison are a *tsiángkiun* and two *fú-tútung* (as at Canton), one of the three repairs to Peking annually to pay his respects; if there be but one *fú-tútung* beside the *tsiángkiun* or *tútung*, the visit is paid by one of the two every two years; if the *fú-tútung* be alone, then every three years; the last rule applies to *tsungkwán* of the nomads or Mausoles, and also to the *chingshau yú*.

In Chihli we have the *ki-fú chú-fáng*, 25 garrison towns in a territory surrounding the city, ill-defined but distant at its extreme points from 100 to 150 miles from Peking. *Ki* is properly the extra-mural domain of the sovereign; *fú*, the jaws or sides protecting; in this case, the two land faces of an extensive position bounded on the third by the sea. The use of the word *cordon* applied to these in the Table, p. 254, is perhaps fanciful, and should not lead to an inference that these 25 posts are in one continuous line of demarkation.

The Inquiry groups them in six principal divisions as in the Table on the opposite page.*

These 25 garrisons may be said to observe a tract or country, which the inland extreme is at Kalgan on the Great Wall, northwest of Peking, the other extremity of the Northern line being at the termination of the Wall on the seashore at Shán-hái kwán. The southern line is even more irregularly marked by the Yung-ting river which pierces the Wall at Kalgan; then, by the south spur of the Great Wall, which is also pierced by the Yung-ting; and east by the river which, farther south, falls into the chief tributary of the Yung-ting a little above its confluence with that river; this, after crossing the head of the Grand Canal at Tien-tsin, we call the Pei ho, or North River.

The southernmost of the cities of the left wing, Tsangchau, is considerably in advance of the rest, situated at some distance south of the Pei ho, on the eastern bank of the Grand Canal. Tung-ngan lies between the Yung-ting above Tientsin, and the Canal between that place and Peking; Pau-ti between the same Canal and the San ho river. Tsáiyü must be close to Peking, as it is in the magisterial district of Tahing, on the verge of which part of the City stands. Thus the left wing may be said to cover Peking to the southeast.

The right wing covers it similarly on the southwest, its chief city, Pau-ti, lying on the east bank of the Tai-ho, and its remaining four between the west bank and the spur of the Wall.

To the north, east, and west, the city is covered by the six towns of the Mih-yun command. Mih-yun itself is on a river which penetrates the Wall from the northward at Kú-peh k'au, the Old Northern pass, and after leaving Mih-yun, and Shun-i, another of its subordinate garrisons, descends upon the Canal near Peking: to the east of this line, lie Sán-ho upon the river of the same name, and farther east Yú-tien; west, within the spur, is Cháng-ping chau. This shows the Shán-hái command, which is spread from the sea, along and within the Wall to the Hí-fung pass, to cover the Eastern; and Kalgan, which is also in observation of the Wall, to cover the western towns under Mih-yun—Jeh-ho (Zhehol) being left as a northern outpost, covering or supported by Kú-peh k'au. But we have no authority for stating that the arrangement was devised on this principle, and attention has merely been directed to the relative position of these towns to show how far they merit their title of 'garrisons to defend the passes into the metropolitan territory.'

The two wings of the nine smaller garrisons are under two visiting general officers, deputed from among the Captains-general, or *fú-tútung* in office, who make a tour of inspection once in three years. They are all so far independent commands, that they address the Board of War direct, and the assortment of them in the Inquiry has doubtless reference to the superintendence of the two visitors.

(To be continued.)

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* We do not insert the tables.—Ed.

Library.—The following Books were received by the last mail:—

662 Pascal's Works, in 3 volumes.
664 Burton's, Sindh, 2 vols.
665 Melly's, Khartoum, and the Blue & White Niles, 2 vols.
666 Abbot's, Merchants Shipping.
667 Mayhew's, London Labour, and the London Poor, 1st vol.
668 Sidney Smith's, Moral Philosophy.
669 Newland's, The Erne: Its Legends and its Fly Fishing.
670 Thompson's, Passions of Animals.
671 Taylor's, Wesley and Methodism.
672 Voyage of the Prince Albert in search of Sir John Franklin.
673 Colton's Lacon, a new Edition.
674 Miller's, Foot-prints of the Creator.
675 Memoirs and Adventures of Sir John Hepburn.
676 Prentice's, Sketches of Manchester.
677 British Almanack and Companion for 1852.
678 Logic for the Million by an F. R. S.
679 Gosse's, Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica.
680 Dr. William Gregory's, Letters on Animal Magnetism.
681 Hawthorne's, House of the Seven Gables.
682 Benvenuto Cellini's Memoirs.
683 Ida Pfeiffer's, Voyage round the World.
685 Baron Gualtier's, Book of Ballads.
686 Dickson on Live Stock.
688 Aytoun's, Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.
691 Dixon's, The Dovecote and Aviary.
693 Coleridge's, Table Talk.
694 Eastbury Drury.
695 King of the Golden River, Illustrated by Doyle.
696 The Cricket Field.
697 Lorimer's, Letters to a Master Mariner.
698 Marryatt's, Monsieur Violet.
699 King's Highway, by James.

The following have also been received to replace damaged copies already in the Library:—

Sidney Smith's, Works, 3 vols.
White's, Natural History of Selborne.
Prescott's, Essays.
Lionel Lincoln.
The Bravo.
Prescott's, History of Peru, 3 vols.
Headsman.
Pilot.
Phantom Ship.
Two Admirals.
Homeward Bound.
Parson's Daughter.
The Khan's Tale.
Guy Fawkes.

H. M. Steamer *Salamander* left this on the afternoon of the 14th instant. We learn that the Admiral has directed Captain Ellman to proceed to Pulo Obi and the Island of Kamao in search of the Chinese who committed the horrible atrocities on board the *Victory*, an account of which we gave in our last week's paper.—*Hongkong Register, Feb. 17.*

His Excellency the Governor, it is known, will visit Europe, on leave of absence by the steamer sailing next month, and will return to his seat of government at the end of the present year. The government will, in the *interim*, be carried on by Major-General Jervois.

It is rumoured, and we believe there is truth in the rumour, that Dr. Bowring, Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, will assume the offices of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, and will, during the Governor's absence, make Hongkong his place of residence.

Chief Justice Hulme returns to England by the steamer sailing on the 28th instant, in the hope of re-establishing his health which has latterly been much impaired. His leave of absence extends to eighteen months, during which time the Bench will be occupied by Her Majesty's Attorney-General.—*Ibid.*

The American Clipper built ship *Challenge*, arrived in our harbour on the 14th instant from San Francisco, under the command of Captain Land. She was bound to Shanghae, but in consequence of some mutinous conduct on the part of the crew, her commander bore up for this port. The ringleaders of the disturbances on board were landed and lodged in jail; and, pending the examination into the circumstances of the mutiny, Commodore Aulick placed a party of the marines of the *Susquehanna* on board. We learn that Captain Waterman had delivered himself up for trial before the authorities at San Francisco, and that the trial was proceeding at date of departure of the *Challenge*.—*Ibid.*

The reception of Kossuth by the people of New York has given satisfaction to his warmest admirers in this country. Some of the Liberal journals speak of it as "the grandest and most enthusiastic act of homage yet paid to the genius and principles of the Magyar leader."

From Spain the telegraph has brought intelligence that the Queen has been safely delivered, of a princess.

Our obituary does not contain many eminent names. Among them will be found Mr. Turner, the artist, and General Anderson, Colonel of the 78th Highlanders.—*Atlas, Dec. 24.*

At a late Court of Directors held at the East India House, Barnes Peacock, Esq., Q. C., was appointed fourth ordinary member of the Council of India.

The Australian Mail.—It was understood on the 18th inst. that the Government have accepted the tender of Mr. Walton for a mail to Australia every alternate month *via* the Cape of Good Hope, at an annual payment of 26,000*l*. The ports to be visited are the Cape, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. The vessels, it is presumed, have yet to be built.—*Times.*

Diplomatic Changes.—We have reason to believe that, the Marquis of Normandy is about to leave Paris, and that Sir H. Bulwer is likely to replace him as our Minister in France. We hear, also, that Count Flahaut will shortly arrive in England as Minister from the French Republic, in the place of Count Walewski, who is about to return to France.—*Morning Herald.*

Commercial.—Trade has been brisk this week, Christmas purchases keeping the stores actively employed. Thirteen bales of wool were bought at 1*s.* 1*d.* per *lb.*, and eight bales at 1*s.* About one ton tallow, sinking the casks, was bought at £23. Some considerable purchases of new wheat have been made at 4*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.*, and 5*s.* 3*d.* per bushel. Maize has brought 1*s.* 9*d.*, 1*s.* 10*d.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*, and 2*s.* per bushel. A mixed lot of English and Cape barley was bought at 2*s.* per bushel. In the stock market 150 head of fat cattle sold at £1 15*s.* per head, and 50 head at £1 8*s.*; 900 sheep sold at 5*s.* 6*d.*, 500 at 4*s.* 9*d.*, and 700 ewes at 3*s.* Farm produce remains at last quotations, hams, bacon, and lard bringing 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per *lb.* wholesale. In dairy produce butter is higher, bringing 7*d.* to 9*d.* per *lb.* wholesale: cheese remains as before, and is in demand, at 4*d.* to 4½*d.* Poultry are lower, a most abundant supply being sent in for Christmas; ducks sold wholesale at 2*s.* per couple, fowls at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and turkeys and geese averaged about 4*s.* per couple. Eggs are higher, bringing 7*d.* and 8*d.* per dozen wholesale. In vegetables there is no change reported. In fruit the summer supply is enlarging, pears and figs having been added this week, and the supply of apples being abundant; apples brought 4*d.* to 8*d.* per dozen wholesale, pears 4*d.* figs 2*d.* to 3*d.*, plums 1½*d.* to 3*d.*, apricots 1½*d.* to 2*d.*, and peaches 1*d.*—*Maitland Mercury, Dec. 27.*

Maitland Gold Purchases.—During this week Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., purchased 131 ounces of gold, principally at 63*s.* per ounce, but partly at 62*s.*; and Messrs. D. and J. Dickson purchased 66 ounces 18 dwts., at 62*s.* and 63*s.* The price having fallen in Sydney, 62*s.* has been the current price in Maitland during the greater part of this week.—*Ibid, Dec. 30.*

ABSTRACTED WITHOUT LEAVE.

For the North-China Herald.

To Wives.—For the benefit and comfort of Ella.

Love levels ranks, lords down to cellars bears,
And bids the brawny porter walk up stairs;
There's naught for love too high, nor aught too low,
Oh, Huneamunca! Huneamunca, Oh!

The following is the substance of the latest news from Rangoon, received from an authentic source.

Pending the decision of the king of Ava on the propositions submitted by Commodore Lambert, and published in our last issue, the Commodore had established a blockade of the Irawaddy and its branches, and on the 10th of January, sent Commander Fishbourne of H. M. Steamer *Hermes*, accompanied by Captain Latta of the Bengal Army, with a message to the Governor of Rangoon. On the arrival at his residence, they were told that he was asleep and could not be disturbed, upon which they returned to the *Fox*, and reported the nature of their reception. Commodore Lambert demanded an immediate apology, and as that was not forthcoming, stated that he felt it his duty to take steps to compel the Governor to make reparation, and in default thereof, it was his intention to take possession of an armed vessel, the property of the king of Ava, then lying in the river. The Governor replied, that any attempt to move her, would be resisted; but the threat of course had not much weight with Commodore Lambert, who forthwith took the vessel, and began moving her down the river. A fire was opened on the *Fox*, which she immediately returned, destroying the principal stockade and killing a great many people, while the *Hermes* knocked down another stockade of smaller extent, and also occasioned great slaughter among the Burmese on shore. The boats of H. Majesty's ships then landed, and after they had captured the gun boats, and destroyed the remaining defences, Commodore Lambert set out in the *Hermes* for Calcutta to communicate the result of his proceedings, and to receive further instructions for his guidance from the Governor-General.—*China Mail*, Feb. 12.

Molong Gold Field.—Reports of local gold discoveries are now become so stale that we neglect chronicling one-half of what we hear. Latterly, however, so much has been said of the existence of gold in the neighbourhood of Molong, and the country between that and Wellington, that we feel in duty bound to devote a little time and space to their notice. Of Mookerwa and Mitchell's Creek every one has heard, and there is every reason to believe, that at the latter place quartz crushing will, at no distant day, become a most important branch of industry. Unfortunately the riches of Mookerwa are only available at intervals, during the wet season, or for a short period after thunder storms. But gold has lately been found upon Nubrygan Creek, which bounds Mr. Kite's land on one side, and Mr. Finch's on the other. And it is believed that it is very plenteously diffused through the soil of other portions of Mr. Kite's estate in that neighbourhood. Copper ore of the richest description has also been discovered of late, and is said to be very abundant. Information has been communicated to us by an individual who has explored a considerable tract of country a few miles beyond Molong, all of which he pronounces to be auriferous, and some of it highly so. Digging parties have commenced working upon the Bell River, but with what success has not yet transpired. A large quantity of government land, much of it supposed to be rich in metals, is now advertised for sale in the *Government Gazette*.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

The Resources of the Colony.—From all that I have ever heard or read, the internal resources of this colony appear to be prodigious. Instead of being a land doomed to eternal sterility, as we were once assured, this territory, as it seems, contains the natural elements of wealth in such abundance, as nearly to overwhelm the most imaginative conception. During the early part of last year, a bright and even glowing view might have been taken of the perhaps then distant prospects of New South Wales, by reference to the amazing tracts of land which are asserted to be adapted, in a remarkable degree, throughout many latitudes, for the production of wheat and other corn; for the cultivation of the olive and the vine; for the growth of cotton and sugar. During that period the same fond expectation might reasonably have been strengthened by the ascertained existence of extensive mines of coal, of iron, and of copper; and by the further consideration that much of that portion of the soil, which is unfit for agricultural purposes, affords some of the finest pasturage in the world; and which, having hitherto been the principal source of the commercial prosperity of the colony, might be expected to retain thereafter the same function, and even the more important one of rearing food for the consumption of the people. Such laudatory anticipations, though they might reasonably have been entertained at that time, must have been enjoyed as the prospect of blessings not speedily to be attained. At that time the most sanguine colonist must have strained his vision throughout a vista of years to behold the accomplishment of his hopes But, since the astounding discovery in May last of the gold mines, we seem to be "transported beyond the ignorant present, and to feel now the future in the instant." They, even, "whose conversation was of bullocks," now speak, like Pistol, "of Africa and golden joys:" and this infant colony, (to borrow a most felicitous expression,) "is about to be precipitated into a nation." By the intrinsic value of the gold, and its influence on the development and diffusion of its other resources, this colony may ere long take position amongst the richest territories of the earth.—*Mr. Justice Dickinson.* — *Sydney Morning Herald*, Jany. 13.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Sidney*:—

Tea,	100,160 lbs.
Silk,	57 bales=45 piculs 60 catties.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 13,	Pedlar,	*for*	Cork for Order.
17,	India,	,,	London.
17,	Arche d'Alliance,	,,	Amoy.

Outward Bound.

March —,	John Bright,	*for*	London.
—,	Royal Sovereign,	,,	Sydney.
—,	Sidney,	,,	Sydney *vid* Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.* — Celestial, Emperor of China, Geelong, Paou Shun, (Str.) and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champion, Old England, and Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Aricenis, Kerata Roodin, and Lanrick.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Katharine Sharer, and Nymph.

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 ,,
Sarsnets,	6,000 ,,
Sorts,	4,500 ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 16	Contest	H M B		Hon. J. Spencer	Ningpo			
,, 18	Pedlar	B. brig	193	Whittem	Sydney	Dec. 11	San. wood	Russell and Co.
,, 18	Royal Sovereign	B. schr	204	Thomas	S. S. Islands		Rice, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 28	Spec	B. schr	105	Robinson	Ningpo	Feb. 23	Ballast	Wm. Davidson.
Mar. 1	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Feb. 17	Opium	J. Matheson & Co.
,, 2	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Feb. 25	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 3	Solide	H. brig	238	Beyer	Hongkong	Jany. 7	Sugar	Smith, King & Co.
,, 4	Sassoon Family	B. brig	190	Dring	Bombay	Dec. 22	Opium	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
,, 7	Reindeer	Hw. bg	161	Morrison	S.wich Islands		Ballast	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 9	Duke of Richmond	B. bark	470	Barclay	N. S. Wales	Jan. 15	Ballast	Smith, King & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
Feb. 16	Antelope	A. bark	375	Potter	Hongkong	San. wood	Russell & Co.
,, 19	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stoddard	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 19	Sea Witch	A. ship	907	Fraser	N. York vid Wh.	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 21	Heber	A. ship	434	Patterson	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King & Co.
,, 24	Cathaya	B. ship	407	Baillie	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Rathbones, W. & Co.
,, 25	Niagara	B. bark	336	Shewan	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.
Mar. 5	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 7	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 8	Spec	B. schr	105	Robinson	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Davidson.
,, 8	Inca	A. bark	376	Wiley	Whampoa	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 10	Sassoon Family	B. brig	190	Dring	Bombay	Ballast	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
,, 12	Pedlar	B. brig	193	Whittem	Falmo. for Or.	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 13	India	B. ship	573	Ritchie	London	Tea, &c.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 15	Arche d'Alliance	Fr ship	312	Cazalis	Sing. and Bat.	Sundries	D. Reml.
,, 17	Royal Sovereign	B. schr	204	Thomas	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 17	John Bright	B. ship	591	Watt	London	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 17	Sidney	B. schr	184	Tornhill	Manila	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Iona*, H. C. R. McDuff, Esq., and D. H. Johnson, Esq.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Duke of Richmond	621	Mar. 9	B. bark	470	Barclay	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Mangosteen	615	Feb. 9	B. bark	383	Homen	Turner & Co.	Holland	Early
Reindeer	1	Mar. 7	Hw. bg	161	Morrison	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
Solide	4	Mar. 3	H. brig	238	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Hongkong	1st April

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,482,012	313,467	3,284	2,740	
Old England,	Liverpool	502	,, 24	2,900,530	97,500	892		
Sophie,	London	434	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100	
Balmoral, (*vid* Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	,, 13	2,821,469	94,728			
Geelong,	London	392	,, 20	1,354,106	346,847	2,546		
Celestial,	London	438	Dec. 8	3,139,550	73,757	1,592	700	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	,, 17	2,897,221	38,865	120		300

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,335,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,169	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	593,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,303	..	[illegible],986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,007	48,126	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	[illegible]0,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	326,636	..	..	326,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	610,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,036	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095 &	..	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600 &		..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season		Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,400	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,686	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,200	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,064,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
July	*Total*—In 10 Vessels,															3,004,423	2,923					145
Aug.	,, —In 9 ,,															3,254,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
Sept.	,, —In 8 ,,															3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
Oct.	,, —In 11 ,,															4,880,027	2,850					95
Nov.	,, —In 7 ,,															3,112,493	2,396		13			41
Dec.	,, —In 5 ,,															2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza,	255	London													193,568	252					
,, 25	Prescott,	279	Liverpool													180,000				2 cases	7 cases	
,, 28	Joshua Bates,	620	Liverpool													385,578	694				12 cases	
Feb. 21	Heber,	434	London													524,300	169					
Mar. 24	Cathaya,	407	London													486,000						
,, 12	Pedlar, [for order	193	Falmouth													163,405						
,, 13	India,	573	London													488,865			183.74			
,, 17	John Bright,	591	London																			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
Augt.	*Total*—In 3 Vessels,			429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept.	,, —In 4 ,,			280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,300	2,154,800	2,448,200				
Oct.	,, —In 5 ,,			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov.	,, —In 6 ,,														3,351,400		85	11.94	
Dec.	,, —In 6 ,,														3,423,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	86,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,300	49,800	452,100	591,100				
,, 21	Raduga [*vid* Batavia	586	Boston												128,000				
,, 25	Gallego,	585	New York												400,600				
,, 31	Adelaide,	372	New York												408,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental,	470	Boston												518,700				
,, 19	Mandarin,	776	New York												726,800	1,825		17.60	
,, 19	Sea Witch,	907	New York												185,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep.	*Total*—In 1 Vessel															397,792				
Oct.	,, —In 5 ,,															1,147,152				
Nov.	,, —In 3 ,,															451,628				
Dec.	,, —In 3 ,,															432,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign,	204	Sydney													56,460				

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